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a) Age

Age Group	Clinton (%)	Bush (%)
18-29	45	55
30-39	40	60
40-49	35	65
50-59	30	70
60-69	25	75
70+	20	80

b) Sex

Sex	Clinton (%)	Bush (%)
Male	45	55
Female	55	45

c) Education

Education Level	Clinton (%)	Bush (%)
High School or less	40	60
Some College	45	55
Bachelor's	50	50
Graduate	55	45

d) Income

Income Level	Clinton (%)	Bush (%)
Less than \$10,000	45	55
\$10,000-\$19,999	40	60
\$20,000-\$29,999	35	65
\$30,000-\$39,999	30	70
\$40,000-\$49,999	25	75
\$50,000-\$59,999	20	80
\$60,000-\$69,999	15	85
\$70,000-\$79,999	10	90
\$80,000-\$89,999	5	95
\$90,000-\$99,999	5	95
\$100,000+	5	95

e) Employment

Employment Status	Clinton (%)	Bush (%)
Full-time	45	55
Part-time	40	60
Unemployed	35	65
Retired	30	70
Homemaker	25	75
Student	20	80

f) Home ownership

Home Ownership	Clinton (%)	Bush (%)
Own	45	55
Rent	55	45

g) Political affiliation

Political Affiliation	Clinton (%)	Bush (%)
Democrat	45	55
Republican	55	45
Independent	40	60

h) Party identification

Party Identification	Clinton (%)	Bush (%)
Democrat	45	55
Republican	55	45
Independent	40	60

i) Trust in Clinton

Trust Level	Clinton (%)	Bush (%)
Great deal	45	55
Some	40	60
Not much	35	65
None	30	70

j) Trust in Bush

Trust Level	Clinton (%)	Bush (%)
Great deal	55	45
Some	40	60
Not much	35	65
None	30	70

k) Trust in Clinton and Bush

Trust Level	Clinton (%)	Bush (%)
Great deal	45	55
Some	40	60
Not much	35	65
None	30	70

--22.

A polynucleotide assay apparatus characterized in that it has a polynucleotide detecting cell provided with a first plate (11) whereon a first electrode (111) to which different DNA probes (13, 14, 15, 16) are fixed in a plurality of luminous areas (3, 4, 5, 6) differing with the type of DNA probe is formed and a second substrate which is arranged opposite to said first electrode and whereon a plurality of second electrodes (113-1, 113-2) are formed opposite to said plurality of luminous areas; a voltage applying unit (44) for applying a voltage between said first electrode and said second electrode; and an optical detector (33, 34, 35, 36, 43) for trapping said target polynucleotide through hybridization between said DNA probes fixed to said luminous areas and target polynucleotides (21) labeled with ECL and detecting ECL resulting from the application of said voltage.--

-- 23.

A polynucleotide assay apparatus characterized in that it has a polynucleotide detecting cell provided with a first electrode (111) to which DNA probes (13, 14, 15, 16) are fixed in luminous areas (82-1 through 82-4) differing with the type of DNA probe and a plurality of second electrodes (83-1 through 83-4) arranged on the same plane as said first electrode, separated from said first electrode, each arranged in the central part of one or another of said luminous areas, and arranged at equal intervals in two directions; electrode selectors (91-1 through 91-4) for selecting an electrode out of said plurality of second electrodes; a voltage applying unit (44) for applying a voltage between said first electrode and said selected electrode; and an optical detector (43, 246) for detecting ECL generated from the ECL label by the application of said voltage, further having a device (45) for controlling the duration of the application of said voltage on the basis of the distance between the central part of said selected second electrode and the boundary of said luminous area adjoining said luminous area in which said selected second electrode is arranged and the velocity of the expansion of the region in which said ECL occurs; wherein said target polynucleotide trapped in each of said luminous areas is detected.--

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-- 24. A polynucleotide assay apparatus
characterized in that it has a polynucleotide detecting cell
provided with a first electrode (111, 52, 60) to which DN
obes (13, 14, 15, 16) are fixed in luminous areas (3, 4
6, 61-1 through 61-6) differing with the type of DNA prob
d a plurality of second electrodes (62-1 through 62-3
ranged on the same plane as said first electrode,
parated from said first electrode, and arranged in on
rection in parallel with part of said first electrode
electrode selectors (62-1S through 62-3S) for selecting a
electrode out of said plurality of second electrodes; a
ltage applying unit (44) for applying a voltage between
id first electrode and said selected electrode; and a
tical detector (72-1, 72-2) for detecting ECL generate
om the ECL label by the application of said voltage; an
device (45) for controlling the duration of the
plication of said voltage on the basis of the velocity o
e expansion of the region in which said ECL occurs; wherei
id target polynucleotide trapped in each of said luminou
eas is detected. --

-- 25. A polynucleotide assay apparatus
characterized in that it has a polynucleotide detecting cell
provided with a first plate (11) whereon a first electrode

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Physical Properties		Chemical Properties		Mechanical Properties		Thermal Properties		Electrical Properties		Optical Properties	
Property	Value	Property	Value	Property	Value	Property	Value	Property	Value	Property	Value
Weight (g)	10.5	Color	White	Strength (MPa)	120	Temperature (°C)	25	Resistance (Ω)	100	Transmittance (%)	95
Length (cm)	15.2	Odor	None	Elongation (%)	5	Humidity (%)	60	Voltage (V)	5	Absorbance	0.05
Width (cm)	0.8	pH	7.2	Modulus (GPa)	2.5	Acidity (pH)	4.5	Current (mA)	10	Refractive Index	1.5
Thickness (mm)	0.5	Conductivity (S/m)	0.01	Tensile (N)	1500	Alkalinity (pH)	9.5	Power (W)	0.5	Dispersion	0.01
Density (g/cm³)	1.2	Stability (h)	1000	Compression (N)	2000	Stability (h)	1000	Efficiency (%)	85	Scattering	0.02
Surface Area (m²)	0.01	Biocompatibility	Yes	Shear (N)	1000	Biocompatibility	Yes	Reliability (%)	90	Fluorescence	0.01
Volume (cm³)	0.005	Flammability	Low	Impact (J)	5	Flammability	Low	Accuracy (%)	92	Photoluminescence	0.01
Mass (kg)	0.01	Corrosion	Resistant	Fatigue (cycles)	100000	Corrosion	Resistant	Precision (%)	95	Thermoluminescence	0.01
Specific Gravity	1.25	Leakage	None	Creep (%)	0.1	Leakage	None	Resolution (%)	98	Electroluminescence	0.01
Viscosity (cP)	100	Sealing	Good	Relaxation (%)	0.5	Sealing	Good	Contrast (%)	99	Chemiluminescence	0.01
Surface Tension (mN/m)	30	Adhesion	Strong	Stress (MPa)	100	Adhesion	Strong	Dynamic Range	100	Bioluminescence	0.01
Interfacial Energy (J/m²)	0.05	Wetting	Excellent	Strain (%)	0.2	Wetting	Excellent	Linearity (%)	99	Photoluminescence	0.01
Surface Free Energy (J/m²)	0.02	Spreading	Good	Displacement (mm)	0.1	Spreading	Good	Stability (%)	99	Thermoluminescence	0.01
Surface Entropy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Adsorption	High	Penetration (mm)	0.05	Adsorption	High	Reproducibility (%)	99	Electroluminescence	0.01
Surface Enthalpy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Desorption	Low	Diffusion (mm²/s)	1e-10	Desorption	Low	Consistency (%)	99	Chemiluminescence	0.01
Surface Entropy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Permeability	Low	Permeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Permeability	Low	Reliability (%)	99	Bioluminescence	0.01
Surface Enthalpy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Accuracy (%)	99	Photoluminescence	0.01
Surface Entropy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Stability (%)	99	Thermoluminescence	0.01
Surface Enthalpy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Reproducibility (%)	99	Electroluminescence	0.01
Surface Entropy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Consistency (%)	99	Chemiluminescence	0.01
Surface Enthalpy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Reliability (%)	99	Bioluminescence	0.01
Surface Entropy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Accuracy (%)	99	Photoluminescence	0.01
Surface Enthalpy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Stability (%)	99	Thermoluminescence	0.01
Surface Entropy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Reproducibility (%)	99	Electroluminescence	0.01
Surface Enthalpy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Consistency (%)	99	Chemiluminescence	0.01
Surface Entropy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Reliability (%)	99	Bioluminescence	0.01
Surface Enthalpy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Accuracy (%)	99	Photoluminescence	0.01
Surface Entropy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Stability (%)	99	Thermoluminescence	0.01
Surface Enthalpy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Reproducibility (%)	99	Electroluminescence	0.01
Surface Entropy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Consistency (%)	99	Chemiluminescence	0.01
Surface Enthalpy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Reliability (%)	99	Bioluminescence	0.01
Surface Entropy (J/K·m²)	0.01	Impermeability	High	Impermeability (cm³/s)	1e-12	Impermeability	High	Accuracy (%)	9		

-- 26. A polynucleotide assay apparatus characterized in that it has a polynucleotide detecting cell provided with a first plate (11) whereon a first electrode (111) to which different DNA probes (13, 14, 15, 16) each having a phosphorothioate bond are fixed in a plurality of luminous areas (3, 4, 5, 6) differing with the type of DNA probe is formed and a second substrate which is arranged

opposite to said first electrode and whereon a plurality of second electrodes (113-1, 113-2) are formed opposite to said plurality of luminous areas; a voltage applying unit (44) for applying a voltage between said first electrode and said second electrode; and an optical detector (33, 34, 35, 36, 43) for trapping said target polynucleotide through hybridization between said DNA probes fixed to said luminous areas and target polynucleotides (21) to which is coupled oligonucleotide (28) labeled with ECL and detecting ECL resulting from the application of said voltage. --

-- 27. A polynucleotide assay apparatus characterized in that it has a polynucleotide detecting cell provided with a first plate (11) whereon a first electrode (111) to which different DNA probes (13, 14, 15, 16) each having a phosphorothioate bond are fixed in a plurality of luminous areas (3, 4, 5, 6) differing with the type of DNA probe is formed and a second substrate which is arranged opposite to said first electrode and whereon a plurality of second electrodes (113-1, 113-2) are formed opposite to said plurality of luminous areas; a voltage applying unit (44) for applying a voltage between said first electrode and said second electrode; and an optical detector (33, 34, 35, 36, 43) for trapping said target polynucleotide through hybridization between said DNA probes fixed to said luminous areas and target polynucleotides (21) labeled with ECL and

detecting ECL resulting from the application of said voltage. --

--28. A polynucleotide assay apparatus characterized in that it has a polynucleotide detecting cell provided with a first electrode (111) to which DNA probes (13, 14, 15, 16) each having a phosphorothioate bond are fixed in luminous areas (82-1 through 82-4) differing with the type of DNA probe and a plurality of second electrodes (83-1 through 83-4) arranged on the same plane as said first electrode, separated from said first electrode, each arranged in the central part of one or another of said luminous areas, and arranged at equal intervals in two directions; electrode selectors (91-1 through 91-4) for selecting an electrode out of said plurality of second electrodes; a voltage applying unit (44) for applying a voltage between said first electrode and said selected electrode; and an optical detector (43, 246) for detecting ECL generated from the ECL label by the application of said voltage, further having a device (45) for controlling the duration of the application of said voltage on the basis of the distance between the central part of said selected second electrode and the boundary of said luminous area adjoining said luminous area in which said selected second electrode is arranged and the velocity of the expansion of the region in which said ECL occurs; wherein said target

polynucleotide trapped in each of said luminous areas is detected. --

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-- 29. A polynucleotide assay apparatus characterized in that it has a polynucleotide detecting cell provided with a first electrode (111, 52, 60) to which DNA probes (13, 14, 15, 16) each having a phosphorothioate bond are fixed in luminous areas (3, 4, 5, 6, 61-1 through 61-6) differing with the type of DNA probe and a plurality of second electrodes (62-1 through 62-3) arranged on the same plane as said first electrode, separated from said first electrode, and arranged in one direction in parallel with part of said first electrode; electrode selectors (62-1S through 62-3S) for selecting an electrode out of said plurality of second electrodes; a voltage applying unit (44) for applying a voltage between said first electrode and said selected electrode; and an optical detector (72-1, 72-2) for detecting ECL generated from the ECL label by the application of said voltage; and a device (45) for controlling the duration of the application of said voltage on the basis of the velocity of the expansion of the region in which said ECL occurs; wherein said target polynucleotide trapped in each of said luminous areas is detected. --

REMARKS

Examination is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: December 26, 2000

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